

The Archaeology of Wiltshire's Towns
An Extensive Urban Survey

HEYTESBURY

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The Archaeology and History of Heytesbury

CONTENTS

1. Introduction	2
2. Location And Topography	3
3. Past Work And The Nature Of The Evidence	4
3.1. Historic Sources	4
3.2. Archaeological Work In The Town.....	4
4. Historical Outline	4
5. Archaeological And Architectural Summary	5
5.1. Introduction.....	5
5.2. Prehistoric	6
5.3. Medieval	6
5.4. Post-medieval.....	6
5.5. Industrial/Recent	7
5.6. Undated.....	7
5.7. Built Heritage.....	7
6. Plan Form Analysis	8
6.1. Introduction.....	8
6.2. Medieval	9
7. Assessment.....	11
7.1. Summary of Research.....	11
7.2. Growth of the Town	11
7.3. The Archaeological Potential.....	12
8. Sources	14
9. Maps	15
10. Appendices.....	16

LIST OF FIGURES

Fig. 1. Extensive Urban Survey of Wiltshire; Areas Covered

Fig 2. Overview of Study Area

Fig 3. Archaeological Investigations

Fig 4. SMR Entries – Prehistoric and Undated

Fig 5. SMR Entries – Medieval

Fig 6. SMR Entries - Post-medieval and Industrial/Recent

Fig 7. Plan Form - Medieval

Fig 8. Growth of the Town

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Towns are an important component of the historic environment which have developed over many hundreds of years and are under constant development pressures. The archaeological resource within our historic towns is an invaluable and irreplaceable source of data about past societies and the evolution of our culture. Despite these factors the archaeology of many towns, especially the smaller market towns, is poorly understood.
- 1.2. In 1976 the D.O.E. sponsored a study of the archaeology of Wiltshire's historic towns, aiming to assess the relative importance of the towns at different points in time as a basis for future archaeological research. This resulted in the publication of "*Wiltshire Towns: the archaeological potential*" (Haslam 1976). Since then, the book has been one of the key references for archaeologists monitoring urban development and its impact in the county.
- 1.3. An increase in the amount of archaeological and historical data available and changes in legislation such as the introduction of Planning Policy Guidance note No.16, have meant that a reappraisal of the situation is now due. The Extensive Urban Survey of Wiltshire has been commissioned by English Heritage, as part of a National programme, to address the need for a new assessment of urban archaeology in the county. The current structure of the historic county of Wiltshire is two-tier, with the County Council working in conjunction with the four District Councils (Kennet, North Wiltshire, Salisbury and West Wiltshire) and the new unitary authority of Swindon – historically part of the county. The survey aims to map the development of all of Wiltshire's and Swindon's historic towns (Fig. 1) and to assess the extent of the surviving archaeology and built heritage. It is also proposed that the threat of development on the historic environment within the county's towns will be examined.
- 1.4. As far as is known the first towns in Wiltshire appeared during the Romano-British period but all the known examples are now greenfield sites, although some may have given rise to nearby settlements. Most modern towns in the county have their roots as Saxon villages or defended settlements such as Cricklade and Wilton. Many of the villages grew into small towns after the Norman invasion, often focussed around a castle or market and in the early thirteenth century 'planted boroughs', in which individual plots of land were sold by the major landowner.
- 1.5. The definition of a town for inclusion in the survey follows the criteria laid out in Heighway (1972), by which the settlement must possess certain characteristics such as defences, a mint, a market, a street plan, or a judicial centre, and demonstrate such urban attributes as high population, a diversified economic base or a central or key location. For the purposes of the survey, however, the towns should meet these criteria historically, even if they no longer do so. This allows, for example, the inclusion of the five Roman towns in the county, and settlements such as the village of Hindon, which was developed as a planned town in the 13th century, but which did not succeed as an urban centre. The full list of 34 towns included in the survey and the criteria for inclusion are included

as Appendix 1. Heytesbury satisfies three criteria: it has evidence of an element of internal street planning (*criteria* ii); it has a documented early market (*criteria* iii); it has evidence for burgage plots (*criteria* ix).

- 1.6. The area of study in each town is defined by the size of the town as it stood in 1945, encompassing both the historic core of the town and the older industrial and suburban development. There is an emphasis on the earlier material, and the later Victorian and 20th century development are covered here only very briefly. Although more detailed than Haslam's report, in most cases each study remains no more than a brief summary of the data, and a guide to the location of more detail for other researchers. The extent of the study area for Heytesbury is depicted in Fig. 2.
- 1.7. The research into each town will be encapsulated into two reports: a summary and assessment of the data gathered and an outline strategy for future management of specified sections of the urban area. This first report is intended to provide a clear and up-to-date synthesis of the available archaeological and historical data for Heytesbury, with an assessment of the main areas of historic settlement in the town and of the potential and sensitivity of the archaeologically important areas. The assessment reports are compiled from four main data streams: geographical and geological sources for the location and topographical summary; secondary historical sources for the historical outline; recorded archaeological data for the sites and finds information; the archive of the Wiltshire Buildings Record (WBR) for architectural data. The architectural summary is not subject to the same level of research as the other three data streams, and the information presented in the reports is based upon evidence compiled from the existing WBR archive, updated in places by field visits to note non-listed buildings of historic interest, combined with the Department Of The Environment schedule of listed buildings.

2. LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1. Modern Heytesbury is a village lying beneath the south-west corner of Salisbury Plain within the District of West Wiltshire, approximately 3km south-east of Warminster. The settlement is located on the north side of the River Wylye within a well-defined chalk valley aligned NW-SE. The land rises sharply to the north-west towards Cotley Hill and a tributary river valley runs down off the Plain to meet the Wylye to the east of the town (Haslam 1976).
- 2.2. The village lies chiefly upon Lower Chalk, although some of its southern elements extend onto Terrace Gravels and Alluvium. The mean elevation of the village is approximately 97m AOD (Ordnance Survey 1972).

3. PAST WORK AND THE NATURE OF THE EVIDENCE

3.1. Historic Sources

3.1.1. This is a desk-based study, using material available within the County Council Heritage Services facilities in Trowbridge: the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR); The Wiltshire Reference Library; the Wiltshire & Swindon Record Office; and the Wiltshire Buildings Record. Historical data are generally drawn from secondary sources, normally the Victoria County History and histories of the individual towns, based on recommendations or specific requirements. Data on archaeological investigations and their results are drawn directly from the original reports or publications wherever these are available, but for some poorly recorded finds we have had to rely on passing references or the existing entries in the county SMR.

3.1.2. The use of primary sources in the Record Office is restricted to maps and sometimes other pictorial material, which are consulted to accurately locate individual sites or buildings and to trace the growth of the settlement.

3.2. Archaeological Work In The Town

3.2.1. This section outlines the known archaeological investigations that have taken place in Heytesbury. The list is compiled from information in the County Sites and Monuments Record, Excavations Register, and the fieldwork reports kept in the County Archaeology Section in Trowbridge. Others have been added as a result of incidental mention in one of the above sources, and where there is enough information to get at least a general idea of the location of the site. The numbers refer to the map included in this report (Fig. 3).

Event	Year	Site Name/Location	Event Type	Excavator	Reference
001	1997	Heytesbury House	Watching Brief	Archaeological Site Investigations	ASI 1997
002	1998	Park Street Gates	Evaluation	Archaeological Site Investigations	ASI 1998
003	2003	Griffin Garage	Evaluation	Archaeological Site Investigations	ASI 2003

Table 1: Archaeological Investigations in Heytesbury.

4. HISTORICAL OUTLINE

4.1. This report is not intended to provide a major historical review of the history of Heytesbury and the material included here relates mainly to events which might have had some impact on the archaeology of the town, or its survival.

4.2. The earliest reference to Heytesbury is from 1056, and records a church held by a priest called Alward (Ginever 1974). This is, however, the only reference

preceding 1086, and the Domesday Survey gives the first details of the settlement, then called 'Hestrebe'. Although many variations of the place-name are known, it is thought that the original meaning is 'burh of a woman called Heahthryth' (Gover 1939), indicating a Saxon root for the settlement.

- 4.3. The Domesday description suggests a small settlement, agricultural in nature, with none of the attributes usually associated with pre-Conquest urbanism. A church – presumably that of 1056 – is listed. Heytesbury at this time was the centre of a Hundred, and the manor was held by Milo Crispin. It is thought that the manor reverted to the crown on his death, and was granted to Robert de Dunstanville in 1155, a development which was to be of consequence in the later growth of the settlement (Haslam 1976).
- 4.4. In 1214 Robert's grandson Walter obtained a market and fair charter, and it is thought to have been during this time that the present borough was built as a speculative venture. Further market and fair grants followed in 1342 (*ibid.*). The borough had Parliamentary privilege, and returned two members to the House of Commons until the reforms of the 1830s (Ginever 1974). In 1442 a hospital of St. John and St. Katherine was founded, which still exists today, although the original buildings, along with virtually all of Medieval Heytesbury, was destroyed in the great fire of 1769 (Grubb 1972).
- 4.5. Although Heytesbury was predominantly an agricultural settlement, cloth-making is known to have taken place from the mid 15th century, although little is known of this early industry. By the late 18th century there were two cloth mills on the river south of the settlement, but both had ceased production by the mid 19th century (Watkin 1985).
- 4.6. It is fair to say that Heytesbury, although of borough status in the Medieval period, had ceased to be of an urban nature for some time prior to its Parliamentary disenfranchisement. The arrival of the railway in 1856 failed to re-stimulate the settlement, and the station closed in 1955. The modern village is essentially a quiet backwater settlement, especially since the construction of the northern by-pass in the 1980s.

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SUMMARY

5.1. Introduction

- 5.1.1. The following is a resume of the archaeological record of the town, drawn from the county SMR and the various excavation reports. Data on surviving buildings come from the Wiltshire Buildings Record unless otherwise stated. The bold print numbers in this section refer to entries in the Urban Survey database, and appear on the sites and findspots location maps in Figs. 4 - 6, which were created from the database and the SMR.

5.2. Prehistory (Fig. 4)

5.2.1. A single, well-defined ditch was found to be of Iron Age date during an evaluation at Park Street Gates (**HE001**, Archaeological Site Investigations 1998). However, a number of the undated features lying on the periphery of the Study Area (Par. 5.6.2, below) may also prove upon investigation to be of prehistoric origin.

5.3. Medieval (Fig. 5)

5.3.1. The single above-ground monument of this period is the parish church of St. Peter & St. Paul (**HE002**). The present building has its origins in the late 12th century, when an earlier Norman or Anglo-Saxon structure was rebuilt on the orders of Jocelin, Bishop of Salisbury. Successive alterations followed in the 13th to 16th centuries, and a complete renovation was undertaken in 1864-7.

5.3.2. The present Hospital of St. John (**HE016**, Grubb 1972) originated as the Hospital of St. Katharine & St. John in 1442, and has served as an almshouse for the parish poor ever since. The original 15th century buildings were destroyed in the great fire of 1769, and the present buildings date from the later 18th to late 20th centuries.

5.3.3. To the south of the Medieval borough is Parsonage Farm, site of the 12th century Prebend House (**HE017**, Ginever 1974). This was formed by a division of the former manor of Heytesbury, and dates to after the acquisition of Heytesbury church by Salisbury Cathedral in 1156. The site probably went into secular ownership following the Dissolution, and the present building on the site dates to the 17th century.

5.3.4. The Post-medieval Heytesbury House (Par. 5.4.1) is thought to stand upon the site of the Medieval East Court (**HE004**, Ginever 1974). This was the home of the Hungerfords – lords of the manor – from the 14th century, although it is thought that the original building was reconstructed by Walter Hungerford in the 16th century.

5.3.5. An evaluation at Park Street Gates (**HE005**, Archaeological Site Investigations 1998) recorded gullies, ditches and post-settings in association with pottery in a date range from the 12th to 15th centuries, and indicates Medieval occupation activity to the east of the present nucleus of the settlement.

5.3.6. An oval seal matrix inscribed 'SCA BERTHOLOMAT' (**HE003**) was recovered from the garden of Heytesbury House.

5.4. Post Medieval (Fig. 6)

5.4.1. The major site of this period is Heytesbury House, located to the north-east of the settlement (**HE022**, Ginever 1974). The earliest elements of the present building date to the 16th century (Par. 5.3.4), although it is mostly of 17th and 18th century date. A watching brief just to the west of the house (Archaeological Site Investigations 1997) noted evidence for probable early Post-medieval

garden features, which may be contemporary with the 16th century reconstruction (Par 5.6.1, below).

5.4.2. The Blind House in the High Street (**HE006**) is an early 18th century lock-up or pound, notable for the survival of its original stone-slatted roof.

5.5. Industrial/Recent (Fig. 6)

5.5.1. Two large cloth factories opened in Heytesbury in the late 18th century. The former Everett's factory (**HE018**, Rogers 1976) opened in 1796 and quickly became a major employer, with at one time 233 hands at work. With the decline of the industry in the 1840s the whole property was sold to Lord Heytesbury, who in 1855 dismantled and sold the factory and fittings. No above-ground remains survive on the site. On the western fringe of the settlement is the probable site of the Greenland cloth factory (**HE019**, *ibid.*), also built in 1796, and which was in production until 1832, when it was converted to other uses. Little else is known of this site, which was demolished by 1886.

5.5.2. The former Heytesbury Flour Mill (**HE021**) in Mill Lane is of at least 18th century date. It now serves as a private dwelling. The railway (**HE020**) came to Heytesbury in 1856, as part of the Warminster to Salisbury line. The station, to the south of the settlement, did not spur growth, and closed in 1955.

5.6. Undated (Fig. 4)

5.6.1. Undated garden features at Heytesbury House (**HE007**) may be associated with the early Post-medieval phase of work at the house (Par. 5.4.1), while two small blocks of earthworks to the west of Mill Farm (**HE008**) are probably associated with a Post-medieval watermeadow system. A group of undated strip lynchets exist to the north of Heytesbury Congregational Church (**HE009**).

5.6.2. Two groups of ring ditches are known from aerial photographs: an upland group to the north of the village (**HE010, 011, 012**) may prove upon investigation to be prehistoric in origin, whilst a lowland group to the south of the village (**HE013, 014, 015**) may be more ambiguous.

5.7. Built Heritage

5.7.1. This section of the report is intended to provide an introduction to the surviving built heritage of Heytesbury, and is not designed to be a comprehensive account of the town's notable structures, but is a selection of the salient architectural features and buildings within the Study Area, including, if present, significant unlisted structures. This data has been compiled by Wiltshire Buildings Record.

5.7.2. Detailed lists of historic buildings and architectural detail are included as Appendices 3, 4 & 5. Although individual Grade II listed buildings may be (where relevant) discussed in this section, they are not included as a comprehensive list in the Appendices, due to the very large quantities of

additional data this would involve. Researchers seeking information on Grade II structures are directed to the appropriate Department of Environment or Department of National Heritage schedule lists.

- 5.7.3. The Medieval town of Heytesbury is now a village at the foot of Salisbury Plain, bounded to the south and west by water meadows. In the 14th and 15th centuries Heytesbury was prominent as a centre for sheep farming under the Hungerfords, lords of the manor. Towards the end of the 18th century the economy had turned to the woollen industry in which it was highly prosperous, despite a disastrous fire which destroyed most of the town in 1769. The present appearance of the main street is greatly due to the tidy rebuilding largely in brick or brick & stone after that date, though the earliest domestic houses dating no earlier than the 16th century are also in stone with some brick.
- 5.7.4. **Twelfth Century.** The Collegiate church of St Peter & St Paul, High Street (grade I) has its origins in the late 12th century (see Par. 5.3.1, above).
- 5.7.5. **Seventeenth Century.** The Angel Hotel, High Street (grade II) is one of the earlier buildings in a High Street dominated by later 18th century houses. It dates from the mid-17th century and has the distinction of holding the last Parliamentary election for a Heytesbury MP in 1831 as soon after the village ceased to be a 'rotten borough' with the 1832 Reform Bill.
- 5.7.6. **Eighteenth Century.** Heytesbury House, Park Street (grade II*) is a rebuilding of an earlier house of c1700 and earlier (Pevsner 1975), evidence of which is said to be retained. It was built in 1782 for the Ashe a 'Court family and altered in 1820. Seigfried Sassoon, the war poet, lived here for over thirty years until his death in 1967. It was gutted by fire on 15th June, 1997 but restored later that year. Some 18th century features were retained. Altogether 32 buildings from this century are listed, the majority are vernacular brick dwellings in the village centre, reflecting the importance of Heytesbury as a coaching stop at this time.

6. PLAN FORM ANALYSIS

6.1. Introduction

- 6.1.1. Heytesbury, in common with all existing Wiltshire towns, has no foundation in the prehistoric or Romano-British periods, although archaeological remains belonging to the former period are present within the Study Area and Romano-British sites and finds exist just beyond it. Historical and documentary archives have clearly identified the presence of a settlement from at least the 11th century, although the absence of archaeological evidence and the very sparse historical record prevents a meaningful reconstruction of the Saxo-Norman topography. As a fairly insignificant market town, Heytesbury saw little expansion beyond the Medieval core until the 19th century – a pattern common amongst the smaller Wiltshire towns. The advent of the Industrial Revolution had a limited impact, with only two industrial-scale enterprises and a relatively remote railway halt c.1km to the south of the settlement Although Heytesbury

experienced some success as a coaching stop, it had by the 19th century effectively declined to a village.

6.1.2. Owing to the lack of Saxon evidence, the very limited Post-medieval growth and the absence of industrialisation, only the Medieval phase of Heytesbury's plan form is explored within this report.

6.2. Medieval (Fig. 7)

Table 2: Plan form components

COMPONENT	COMPONENT TYPE	FIGURE No.
COM1	Parish Church	7
COM2	East Court Manor	7
COM3	Prebend House	7
COM4	Hospital of St. John	7
COM5	Planned Settlement Area	7
COM6	Probable Farmstead	7
COM7	Roads	7

6.2.1. **COM1 – Parish Church.** The history and architecture of this component is well recorded (Par. 5.3.1). Archaeological investigation may be instrumental in proving whether the present structure lies on the same site as its predecessor.

6.2.2. **COM2 – East Court Manor.** This lies beneath the site of Heytesbury House, and was the home of the Hungerford family from the 14th century (Par. 5.3.4). The extent depicted on Fig. 7 is conjectural, as the exact position of East Court is unknown. Pevsner (1975) notes earlier fragments within the fabric of the present Heytesbury House, suggesting that some elements may survive.

6.2.3. **COM3 – Prebend House.** This occupied the site of the present Parsonage Farm (Par. 5.3.3). The extent of the Prebend House is unknown, and the area depicted in Fig. 7 is conjectural. It is possible that elements of the early building survive within the fabric of Parsonage Farm.

6.2.4. **COM4 - Hospital of St. John.** The history of this component has been researched (Grubb 1972) and the site is known (Par. 5.3.2), although the exact position of the original hospital buildings is not. The area depicted on Fig. 7 is designed to encompass the likely extent of the Medieval establishment.

6.2.5. **COM5 – Planned Settlement Area.** It is known from historical and documentary records that Walter Hungerford obtained market and fair grants for Heytesbury in the early 13th century (Par. 4.4), and it is likely that the Borough was founded at or shortly after this time. Beyond these basic facts little is known of the nature of the foundation, and similarly the fate of the earlier, Saxo-Norman settlement is unknown. Given the minor nature of the settlement listed at Domesday it would not have been a huge task to clear the previous buildings (probably clustered around the church) and create a wholly new settlement area. The topography of the modern village to a certain extent preserves the characteristic regular plots of possible burgages, and from this

information it is possible to conjecture a small planned settlement centred on the main east-west Salisbury to Warminster route.

6.2.6. Although most of the Medieval borough was destroyed by fire in 1769, the location of the surviving 17th century buildings, the cluster of 18th century rebuilding along the south side of High Street and the presence of two minor 'back lanes' running parallel with either side of High Street also help us to define the extent of the planned settlement. It is possible that the borough extended from the Hospital of St. John (**COM4**) in the east across to Chapel Lane in the west, and from the 'back lane' tellingly called Newtown in the north across to Mill Lane and the parish church (**COM1**) precinct in the south. The clusters of possible burgages are located to the east of the parish church, on either side of High Street.

6.2.7. The speculative foundation of new towns in rural locations, or the extension of existing towns, was a common activity in the three centuries following the Conquest (Butler 1976). In addition to creating extra wealth for the lord of the manor in the form of burgage rents and market revenues, these foundations created extra income for the crown. The time of Heytesbury's foundation as a borough – at or shortly after c.1214 – was the peak period for new town foundation, when the crown was expending huge sums on warfare in the Middle East and Normandy, and most needed extra revenue by whatever means (*ibid.*). The focus of the new borough would undoubtedly have been on the market area. No discrete area for this activity is known in Heytesbury, and it is probable that the market took place along the main street through the settlement.

6.2.8. The present topography of this area is varied, with the bulk of surviving 17th and 18th century buildings lying along the south side of the High Street. The north side of the street is chiefly occupied by 19th century houses, with a small proportion of 20th century development. Amongst the older buildings can be discerned a number of former shops or commercial premises, including a handsome 18th century maltings and warehouse.

6.2.9. **COM6 – Probable Farmstead.** An evaluation in 1997 (Par. 5.3.5) demonstrated the presence of ditches, gullies and post-settings some distance to the east of the present settlement core. These remains, dating from the 12th to 15th centuries, probably indicate the presence of a farmstead alongside the historic main road. The area depicted in Fig. 7 is intended to cover the possible extent of these remains, most of which may lie under gardens.

6.2.10. **COM7 – Roads.** Those roads depicted in Fig. 7 include the main east-west route through the town, which is probably of great antiquity, minor routes to nearby small settlements known to have existed in Norman times, such as Imber to the north, Tytherington to the south and Knook to the south-east, and two 'service' roads to the north and south of the postulated area of planned settlement (**COM5**). No documentary or archaeological evidence exists for the antiquity of these routes, they are merely those thoroughfares thought likely to have existed by this survey.

7. ASSESSMENT

7.1. Summary of Research

- 7.1.1. It is clear that much work remains to be done – both historically and archaeologically – to flesh out our knowledge of early Heytesbury, its development in the later Medieval period and its subsequent decline.
- 7.1.2. A small amount of historical research has been conducted, and the pocket histories of the village (Ginever 1974) and St. John's Hospital (Grubb 1972) have been of great help in compiling this report. A thorough, modern historical survey is, however, required in order to more clearly understand the development of the settlement.
- 7.1.3. No archaeological work has been conducted within the area of the Medieval borough, and the only development-generated projects have been centred around Heytesbury House and its environs. These have, however, provided important data on extra-mural settlement activity and the development of the Heytesbury House site.

7.2. The Growth of the Town (Fig. 8)

7.2.1. Saxon

- 7.2.1.1. Although documentary evidence indicates the presence of a small settlement at Heytesbury in the Saxon period, it is not possible to attempt to define its extent or genesis on the sparse evidence available.

7.2.2. Late Medieval

- 7.2.2.1. The establishment of Heytesbury as a planned new town in the 13th century created a topographical form which is recognisable today (Par. 6.2.5). In addition to the planned settlement and the pre-existing church & precinct, three elements can be shown to have developed during this period: the Prebend House; East Court (now Heytesbury House); the farmstead recently discovered at Park Street Gates.

7.2.3. Post Medieval & Recent

- 7.2.3.1. The single major development following the Medieval period was the emparkment of the Heytesbury House estate in the 17th century. Only that part within the Study Area is shown in Fig. 8. Otherwise the picture up to the end of the 19th century is one of small-scale piecemeal development around the fringes of the Medieval borough and a cluster of activity to the east and south-east of the settlement core within the vicinity of Heytesbury Mill and south of Park Street Gates. The first half of the 20th century saw very little growth, apart from some minor social housing to the west of the village and a large private house off Chapel Lane. Heytesbury is fortunate in having escaped the suburban sprawl surrounding many historic towns in the county.

7.3. The Archaeological Potential

- 7.3.1. One of the principal aims of this phase of the Extensive Urban Survey is to examine the archaeological potential of the town to assist with the development of a management strategy in the later phase of the project. Whilst all of the core town may be considered important archaeologically, it is necessary to try to highlight those areas of greater interest, either because of the importance of the remains or because better than average preservation is expected there.
- 7.3.2. Virtually nothing is known of the early Medieval and Saxon settlement which preceded the 13th century borough. It is likely that the early settlement would have been focussed on the predecessor of the present parish church. If this is the case, then archaeological work within those properties surrounding the churchyard may shed light on the date of origin, extent and nature of any such settlement.
- 7.3.3. The Norman practice of rebuilding churches directly upon the sites of their predecessors is well known (Rodwell 1989). If this is the case at Heytesbury then further research may be of use in attempting to determine the earliest ecclesiastical use of the site. Although it is recognised that a significant development-generated archaeological project here is unlikely, churches and churchyards are occasionally subject to minor interventions such as underpinning, damp-proofing, and the cutting of drainage and service trenches, all of which offer the opportunity for archaeological observation on this site of local importance.
- 7.3.4. Archaeological work within the postulated area of the Medieval town could help to define the chronology, nature and extent of settlement from the inception of the town in the 13th century until the Post-medieval period. Of particular interest are the two groups of possible burgages surviving to north and south of High Street. Archaeological investigation at these locations could provide evidence of the chronology of occupation of the burgages, the nature and density of settlement, and the activities and lifestyles of the Medieval inhabitants.
- 7.3.5. It is recognised, however, that given the established nature of settlement within the historic core of the modern village, the potential for large-scale investigations is limited. It is likely, though that smaller-scale infill developments may occur, particularly to the rear of properties, and on the handful of small 'brownfield' sites that exist within Heytesbury.
- 7.3.6. There are two locations where buildings surveys may be appropriate: at Heytesbury House, where elements of a 16th century or earlier building may be incorporated within the fabric, and at Parsonage Farm, where it may be possible to detect elements of the Medieval Prebend House.
- 7.3.7. The Medieval occupation evidence recorded at Park Street Gates is a new development in the history of the settlement, and geophysical survey within the adjoining fields may help to determine the extent of this activity.

7.3.8. The sites of the two 18th century cloth mills – both now demolished – may usefully be researched to determine the extent of surviving sub-surface industrial archaeology, and whether evidence remains of the known watercourse modifications carried out at the Greenland Factory site.

8. SOURCES

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10. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Towns included in the Extensive Urban Survey of Wiltshire, with reference to urban criteria defined by Heighway (1972).

	Town	Criteria
1	Amesbury	iii, xi
2	Bradford-on-Avon	iii,vi viii, xi
3	Calne	ii, iii, ix
4	Chippenham	i, iii, iv, viii, ix, x, xii i, ii, v, xii
5	Cricklade	i, ii, vi
6	CUNETIO	i, ii, iii,. v
7	Devizes	ii, iii, v, ix, xi
8	Downton	i,, ii vi
9	DUROCORNOVIUM	i, vi
10	EASTON GREY	iii, iv, v, ix
11	Great Bedwyn	ii, iii, ix
12	Heytesbury	ii, iv
13	Highworth	ii, vi, ix
14	Hindon	ii, iii, xi
15	Lacock	v
16	Ludgershall	i, iii, iv, xi
17	Malmesbury	iii, ix
18	Market Lavington	ii, iii, iv, xi
19	Marlborough	ii, iii, viii
20	Melksham	ii, iii, xii
21	Mere	iii, viii, xi
22	Ramsbury	i, ii, iii, v, vi, vii, viii,
23	Salisbury	ix, x, xi, ii, iii, ix
24	Sherston	i, vi
25	SORVIODUNUM	iii, viii
26	Swindon	iii, v
27	Tilshead	i, vi, xi
28	Tisbury	ii, iii, viii
29	Trowbridge	ii, iii, iv, vii
30	Warminster	iii, viii
31	Westbury	i, iv, v, vi, vii,
32	Wilton	ii, iii, v, ix, xi
33	Wootton Bassett	ii, vi
34	VERLUCIO	

Appendix 2: Urban Criteria set out in Heighway (1972)

- i) *Urban Defences*: A town, at some time in its history, might have a wall, or bank and ditch with wooden defences.
- ii) *Internal Street plan*: A town may be planned at any moment in its history; part of its street pattern may display evidence of deliberate planning, such as a grid lay-out. A street plan with provision for a market place will also distinguish a town.
- iii) *Market*: Perhaps the only indispensable criterion, although a market alone does not distinguish a town. The date of a market charter is usually taken in this study as indicating the date by which the place had become a town.
- iv) *Mint*: The existence of a mint often denotes a town.
- v) *Legal existence*: This aspect of the town was one of the first to be studied and formed the basis of most of the early studies of towns. It has long been evident that legal history, once a favoured method of study, does not provide the only clue to urban origins, in which economic causes play an important part. However, the date of a borough charter or the dates of taxation at borough rates or of the town's parliamentary franchise may provide a date from which the place may be called a town.
- vi) *Position*: A town may have a central position in a network of communications and this can be a clue to its importance. This can be a difficult criterion to assess as it involves knowledge of the age of the road system in relation to the town itself, the past navigability of rivers, and other related problems.
- vii) *Population*: A town will often have or have had a high density and size of population compared with surrounding places.
- viii) *Diversified economic base*: Archaeological or documentary evidence might suggest a diversified economic base, particularly a concentration of various crafts in one area, and evidence of long distance trade. For earlier periods, only archaeological evidence can determine this; it is a reflection on the state of urban archaeology that so little is known of this aspect.
- ix) *House plot and house type*: The town-plan may show long, narrow 'burgage-type' plots; surviving houses will be urban rather than rural in form.
- x) *Social differentiation*: A town should contain a wide range of social classes and especially possess a middle class. House types, demonstrated in the earlier periods by archaeology, again form part of the evidence.
- xi) The presence of a *complex religious organisation* may also denote a town; i.e. the possession of more than one parish church or the existence of other institutions, especially monastic.
- xii) *Judicial centre*: A town may be a centre for courts of national or local status.

Appendix 3: Listed Buildings by Schedule Category (Refer to Dept. of National Heritage schedule for Grade II buildings)

Grade I

Church of St Peter & St Paul, High Street (late 12C, 13C, 14C, 15C, 16C, 19C)

Grade II*

Heytesbury House, Park Street (1782)

Church of St James, Tytherington (16C, 1891)

Scheduled Monument

Blind House, High Street (no.254)

Appendix 4: Buildings Survival by Century

12th Century

Church of St Peter & St Paul, High Street (late 12C, 13C, 14C, 15C, 16C, 19C)

17th Century

Parsonage Farm, Tytherington Lane (early)

Stables at Heytesbury House, Park Street (& late 18C)

The Angel Hotel, High Street (mid, late 18C, 19C)

Three Chimneys, Mantles Lane (late)

Slaters Farmhouse, Park Lane (late, 18C & 19C)

18th Century

Blind House, High Street

Mill Farm House & attached former Water Mill, Park Lane (& early 19C)

Church House, 53A High Street (1717)

Bugle Cottage, Mill Lane (1726)

42 High Street (early)

Mill Street Cottage, Mill Lane (early)

The Old Estate House, 108 Park Street (early)

113 Park Street (early)

Chancel End House, Tytherington Lane (early)

69 High Street (mid)

60 Highway Cottage & Wendy House, High Street (mid)

Tinkers, Park Street (mid)

Hospital of St John, High Street (1769)

10.1.1. Walls, railings, gates & gate piers to front and east side of Hospital of St John, High Street (c1770)

Stables to n.e. of Hospital of St John, High Street (late)

West End House, High Street (late)

Raymond Hall, High Street (late)

59, 64, 65, 66, 67, 70, 71 & 72 & 73, High Street (late)

Quebec House, High Street (late)

Lindens, 74 High Street (late)

Coach House at Heytesbury House, Park Street (late)

110 Park Street (late)
111 & 112 Park Street (late)

19th Century

The Little House, High Street (c1800)
Ivy House, High Street (c1800)
68 High Street (early)
Gate piers, gates & flanking curved walling at Heytesbury House, Park Street (early)
109 Park Street (early)
Gates & gate piers to churchyard of Church of St Peter & St Paul, Tytherington Lane (early)
Old School House, Church Terrace (early)
Bridge over River Wylde, Tytherington Lane (early)
Mile post about 150 metres east of junction with Park Lane, Park Street (1840)
Boundary post opposite junction with B390, Park Street (1840)

Appendix 5: Individual Architectural Details

17th Century

Flemish bond brick: The Angel Hotel, High Street;
 With stone dressings: Three Chimneys, Mantles Lane (late)
 Stone & flint chequers/bands: Three Chimneys, Mantles Lane (late)
English bond brick: stable at Mill Farm House & attached former Water Mill, Park Lane (& early 19C)
Dressed stone: Stables at Heytesbury House, Park Street (& late 18C); Parsonage Farm, Tytherington Lane (early)
Rubble & dressed stone: Slaters Farmhouse, Park Lane
Roof:
 Tile: The Angel Hotel, High Street; Slaters Farmhouse, Park Lane; Stables at Heytesbury House, Park Street (& late 18C)
 Thatch: Three Chimneys, Mantles Lane (late)
Brick stack: The Angel Hotel, High Street; Three Chimneys, Mantles Lane (late); Slaters Farmhouse, Park Lane
Ashlar stack: Slaters Farmhouse, Park Lane
Porch: Three Chimneys, Mantles Lane (late)
Mullioned windows:
 With hoodmoulds: Three Chimneys, Mantles Lane (late)
 Reserved chamfered mullions: The Angel Hotel, High Street; Slaters Farmhouse, Park Lane
 Ovolo moulded mullions: Three Chimneys, Mantles Lane (late); Parsonage Farm, Tytherington Lane (early)
 Casements: Three Chimneys, Mantles Lane (late); Slaters Farmhouse, Park Lane; Parsonage Farm, Tytherington Lane (early)
 Leaded; Three Chimneys, Mantles Lane (late)
 4-centred arched doorway: Three Chimneys, Mantles Lane (late)
 2-panel doors: The Angel Hotel, High Street
 Planked doors: Three Chimneys, Mantles Lane (late)
Beams:
 Chamfered: The Angel Hotel, High Street

Chamfered & stopped: Slaters Farmhouse, Park Lane
Plasterwork: Parsonage Farm, Tytherington Lane (early)
Panelling: Parsonage Farm, Tytherington Lane (early)
Fireplace: Three Chimneys, Mantles Lane (late)
Stone: Parsonage Farm, Tytherington Lane (early)
Stair tower: Parsonage Farm, Tytherington Lane (early)
Winder stairs: Parsonage Farm, Tytherington Lane (early)

18th Century

Ashlar: Blind House, High Street; 69 High Street (mid);

Ashlar with English bond returns: Coach House at Heytesbury House, Park Street (late)

With plinth/strings/plat band/cornice: 69 High Street (mid); Hospital of St John, High Street (1769); Church House, 53A High Street (1717); Raymond Hall, High Street (late); 71 & 72 & 73, High Street (late); Bugle Cottage, Mill Lane (1726); Mill Street Cottage, Mill Lane (early); Mill Farm House & attached former Water Mill, Park Lane (& early 19C); The Old Estate House, 108 Park Street (early)

With light timber framing: Mill Farm House & attached former Water Mill, Park Lane (& early 19C)

Rustication: Lindens, 74 High Street (late); Chancel End House, Tytherington Lane (early)

Flemish bond brick: Ivy House, High Street (c1800); 60 Highway Cottage & Wendy House, High Street (mid); 64 High Street (late); 66 High Street (late); 67 High Street (late); Mill Farm House & attached former Water Mill, Park Lane (& early 19C); 110 Park Street (late); 111 & 112 Park Street (late)

With stone dressings: Hospital of St John, High Street (1769); Church House, 53A High Street (1717); Quebec House, High Street (late)

Flemish garden wall bond: 70 High Street (late)

English bond with garden wall bond returns: The Old Estate House, 108 Park Street (early)

English garden wall bond with stone dressings: 42 High Street (early); Bugle Cottage, Mill Lane (1726); 113 Park Street (early)

English garden wall bond: 59 High Street (late); 60 Highway Cottage & Wendy House, High Street (mid); 71 & 72 & 73, High Street (late); Tinkers, Park Street (mid)

With rubblestone returns: West End House, High Street (late); Raymond Hall, High Street (late); 67 High Street (late); Mill Street Cottage, Mill Lane (early)

Header bond with Flemish bond returns and English bond rear: Chancel End House, Tytherington Lane (early)

Rendered brick: Lindens, 74 High Street (late)

Roof:

Tile: 69 High Street (mid); Hospital of St John, High Street (1769); West End House, High Street (late); Church House, 53A High Street (1717); Raymond Hall, High Street (late); Ivy House, High Street (c1800); 59 High Street (late); 60 Highway Cottage & Wendy House, High Street (mid) All roofs are tile unless otherwise stated.

Thatch: Bugle Cottage, Mill Lane (1726); Mill Street Cottage, Mill Lane (early)

With coped verges: 69 High Street (mid); The Old Estate House, 108 Park Street (early); 113 Park Street (early)

Stone slate: Blind House, High Street

Welsh slate: 42 High Street (early)

Dormers:

Hipped: West End House, High Street (late); 60 Highway Cottage & Wendy House, High Street (mid); 71 & 72 & 73, High Street (late)

Brick stack: Hospital of St John, High Street (1769); 42 High Street (early); Church House, 53A High Street (1717); 59 High Street (late). All stacks are brick unless otherwise stated.

Doorway:

Porch: West End House, High Street (late); Bugle Cottage, Mill Lane (1726)

Plain square-head: Blind House, High Street; Quebec House, High Street (late)

Segmental head: 67 High Street (late)

With architraves: 69 High Street (mid); Hospital of St John, High Street (1769); Church House, 53A High Street (1717); 70 High Street (late); Tinkers, Park Street (mid)

With pediment: 69 High Street (mid); Church House, 53A High Street (1717); Chancel End House, Tytherington Lane (early)

Fan/overlight: West End House, High Street (late); Lindens, 74 High Street (late); 110 Park Street (late); Chancel End House, Tytherington Lane (early)

Hood on brackets: Ivy House, High Street (c1800);

Flat arch with keystone: 64 High Street (late); 110 Park Street (late)

Door:

Panelled: 69 High Street (mid); Hospital of St John, High Street (1769); West End House, High Street (late); Church House, 53A High Street (1717); Ivy House, High Street (c1800); 60 Highway Cottage & Wendy House, High Street (mid); 64 High Street (late); Quebec House, High Street (late); 67 High Street (late); 70 High Street (late); Lindens, 74 High Street (late); The Old Estate House, 108 Park Street (early); 110 Park Street (late); 111 & 112 Park Street (late); Chancel End House, Tytherington Lane (early)

Planked: 42 High Street (early); Bugle Cottage, Mill Lane (1726); Mill Street Cottage, Mill Lane (early); Tinkers, Park Street (mid)

Window:

With architraves: 69 High Street (mid); Hospital of St John, High Street; Mill Farm House & attached former Water Mill, Park Lane (& early 19C)

Segmental headed: Raymond Hall, High Street (late); Ivy House, High Street (c1800) (1769); West End House, High Street (late); Church House, 53A High Street (1717)

With keystone: Lindens, 74 High Street (late); 110 Park Street (late)

With flat arch: 111 & 112 Park Street (late)

Sash: 69 High Street (mid); Hospital of St John, High Street (1769); West End House, High Street (late); Church House, 53A High Street (1717); Ivy House, High Street (c1800); 59 High Street (late); 60 Highway Cottage & Wendy House, High Street (mid); 64 High Street (late); Quebec House, High Street (late); 67 High Street (late); 70 High Street (late); Lindens, 74 High Street (late); Mill Farm House & attached former Water Mill, Park Lane (& early

19C); 110 Park Street (late); 111 & 112 Park Street (late); Chancel End House, Tytherington Lane (early)

Tripartite: Hospital of St John, High Street (1769)

Margin pane: Lindens, 74 High Street (late)

Casement: 69 High Street (mid); West End House, High Street (late); Church House, 53A High Street (1717); Raymond Hall, High Street (late); Ivy House, High Street (c1800); 60 Highway Cottage & Wendy House, High Street (mid); 66 High Street (late); 67 High Street (late); 71 & 72 & 73, High Street (late); Bugle Cottage, Mill Lane (1726); Mill Street Cottage, Mill Lane (early); Tinkers, Park Street (mid); The Old Estate House, 108 Park Street (early); 113 Park Street (early); Chancel End House, Tytherington Lane (early)

Oriel: 64 High Street (late); 70 High Street (late)

With external shutter: 70 High Street (late)

Mullions:

Reserved chamfer: 69 High Street (mid); 42 High Street (early); Church House, 53A High Street (1717); Bugle Cottage, Mill Lane (1726); Mill Farm House & attached former Water Mill, Park Lane (& early 19C); The Old Estate House, 108 Park Street (early); 113 Park Street (early)

Ogee moulded: Parsonage Farm, Tytherington Lane (early)

Beams:

Chamfered: 67 High Street (late); The Old Estate House, 108 Park Street (early)

Stairs:

Stick baluster: Ivy House, High Street (c1800); 60 Highway Cottage & Wendy House, High Street (mid); 70 High Street (late); Lindens, 74 High Street (late); The Old Estate House, 108 Park Street (early); Chancel End House, Tytherington Lane (early)

Chinese Chippendale: 64 High Street (late)

Winder: Tinkers, Park Street (mid)

Fireplaces:

Eared stone: 64 High Street (late)

Stone with 4-centred arch lintel: Slaters Farmhouse, Park Lane

With timber lintel on stone jambs: Slaters Farmhouse, Park Lane

Cellar: Quebec House, High Street (late)

19th Century

English garden wall bond brick: Mill Farm House & attached former Water Mill, Park Lane (& early 19C)

With rubblestone returns: The Little House, High Street (c1800)

Flemish bond brick: 109 Park Street (early)

With rubblestone returns: 68 High Street (early); 109 Park Street (early)

Rubblestone with brick bands: Old School House, Church Terrace (early)

With plinth/strings/plat band/cornice: 109 Park Street (early)

Roof:

With stone coping: The Little House, High Street (c1800)

Tile: The Little House, High Street (c1800); 109 Park Street (early)

Fishscale tile: Old School House, Church Terrace (early)

Welsh slate: Mill Farm House & attached former Water Mill, Park Lane (& early 19C)

Brick stacks: The Little House, High Street (c1800); Old School House, Church Terrace (early)

Brick & ashlar: 109 Park Street (early)

Porch: The Little House, High Street (c1800)

Windows:

With flat arches: Mill Farm House & attached former Water Mill, Park Lane

Sash: 109 Park Street (early)

With moulded architraves: 68 High Street (early)

With flat arches: 109 Park Street (early)

Casement: The Little House, High Street (c1800); 68 High Street (early)

Cast iron: Parsonage Farm, Tytherington Lane (early)

Mullioned: Old School House, Church Terrace (early)

Doorway:

With fan/overlight: 68 High Street (early); 109 Park Street (early)

In plain stone surround: 109 Park Street (early)

Door:

Panelled door: 68 High Street (early); 109 Park Street (early)

Planked door: The Little House, High Street (c1800)

Stairs:

Ramped handrail: West End House, High Street (late)

Fireplace:

Reeded: 109 Park Street (early)

Cellar: 68 High Street (early)

Notes

Churchyard monuments not included.